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The Listening Post

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THE LISTENING POST.

17th July, 1925.

Official Organ of the W.A. Branch of the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League of Australia.

Editors: E. S. Watt, L. Gibbons.

Subscription: 3/6 per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements: Only reliable firms are allowed to advertise in our journal. Rates will be supplied upon application.

All business communications should be addressed to the Manager, "The Listening Post," 70 King Street, Perth.

All other communications should be addressed "To the Editor."

This journal is published monthly on the third Friday, and all advertisements and matter for inclusion must reach our office, not later than the second Friday.

17th July, 1925.

GRAVES OF OUR WAR DEAD IN W.A.

UNSATISFACTORY POSITION.

Scarcely a day passes but that we read in our dailies of the wonderful cemeteries of our fallen across the seas, and of the loving care and attention bestowed on these last resting places of heroes. The War Graves Commission responsible for this pleasing state of affairs has been highly commended by all who have viewed the results of their labours. The chain of "gardens of sleep" throughout the world, in which our blood comrades rest, are recognised as a British girdle of honour and pride.

Recognising the sacredness of the graves of our dead, we have purposely refrained from trenchant comment on the monuments which have been erected over our war dead in this State. The granite stones, though small, we have no quarrel with—we understand that the size of the monument is uniform throughout the British Empire, and it is only fitting that such should be so. Our quarrel is with the inscriptions on the stones, also the general neglect of the graves, particularly in outlying centres.

We understand that the authorities responsible rightly arranged to use local stones in each State for the monuments, and it was decided that owing to the hardness of the local granite the lettering and design should be chased (i.e., the stone cut away from the letters, leaving them standing out in relief). The result is that the lettering in most cases is not legible, and if the stone happens to be damp, no inscription is discernible. We contend that the letters should have been chiselled out and leaded. The League has been agitating to have this matter rectified for many months without success, until recently, when the officer in charge of the Federal Works Department in this State, who happens to be a digger, interested himself in the matter. He tried painting the chased portion of the inscription with paint, which is expected to retain its colouring properties for years to come, and the effect is agreeable.

The writer was privileged to inspect some of these stones which have been treated, and was agreeably surprised with

THE STORY OF THE TWELFTH.

(Written by L. M. NEWTON, M.C.)

No Third Brigade Digger or Relative should be without this well-written and illustrated record.

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SOLDIER REPRESENTATION ON WORKERS' HOMES BOARD.

A BURNING QUESTION.

The just and reasonable request that an ex-soldier shall be appointed on the board of the Workers' Homes Board whilst that body is controlling the War Service Homes activities in this State has been consistently refused by the State Government and an appeal to the Prime Minister brought the reply, "... in view of the fact that the board is a State body, you will perceive that it would not be possible for any action to be taken by the Commonwealth."

The Workers' Homes Board is acting as paid agents for the Commonwealth W.S. Homes Commission, and we understand that the agency has proved highly profitable. Of course, all this profit eventually is squeezed out of the digger occupants, and it may be that this aspect has a bearing on the attitude of the State rulers.

Although this administration is no doubt composed of qualified officials who run the business efficiently, much more than efficiency is necessary in administering the W.S.H. it is the League's opinion that an ex-soldier better than an efficient digger. The League is making further overtures to the State Government to get soldier representation and handsomely used diggers of the State Parliament, also W.A. members of the Federal Houses, requesting them to assist in gaining the desired objective. If this move fails it is the League's intention to fight for the agency to be taken away from the State W.H. Board and for the full administration to be controlled by the Federal Works Department in this State. The leading officials of which are diggers who are highly qualified in their calling.

THE EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE CONGRESS.

The reports which filtered through of the doings of the Empire Service League Congress, at which Jimmy Cornell, M.L.C., was a delegate from Australia, were decidedly meagre. Immigration from the Motherland to the Dominions was debated from all viewpoints, but we know of the fate of our own State proposals (published in our May issue), which Mr. Cornell intended to submit. An interesting resolution submitted by the Canadian delegates commended the principle of the constitution of the Empire Service League and it will be presented for discussion at the next conference. This subject should be used as a basis of discussion at sub-branch meetings. We await with interest news from our delegation. The doings of this important congress presided over by Earl Haig, were entitled to greater publicity than has been accorded.
STATE EXECUTIVE MEETINGS.

17/6/25.


Apologies were received from Messrs. Taylor and Yeates.

State Secretary's Report.—The State Secretary read his report covering operations of the Executive Office for the preceding month. The report was received and adopted.

Notice of Motion Amelioration Fund.—Mr. Bader then moved, seconded by Mr. Watt that the motion carried at the Executive meeting held on the 25th March, 1925 dealing with Art Union profits. Reading as follows was rescinded:

"That the net proceeds of the Art Union be vested in equal proportions, the Immediate Relief Fund and the Amelioration Fund, and that any sub-branch may submit in writing a claim made for relief by any individual member of the League, such claim to be determined by those persons responsible for the administration of the said funds."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Col. Collett that all funds collected for the purpose of Amelioration by the State Executive shall be placed under the control of this State-Executive and shall be administered by the League's State Branch Trustees after suitable conditions to be framed by them are endorsed by the State Executive.

That the foregoing shall also apply to the proceeds of the present Art Union.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McDonald that the two Vice Presidents be asked to co-operate with the Trustees in framing the necessary conditions. Seconded by Mr. Bader—Carried.

Employment Bureau.—The Committee appointed to consider the re-organisation of the Employment Bureau then delivered its report. large including certain recommendations.

Moved by Colonel Collett, seconded by Mr. Cooke that the report be adopted—Carried.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Zeffert, seconded by Mr. Humphrey, that the matter be deferred until next meeting and that the meantime copy of the report be made available to each executive member.—Carried.

Mr. Bolton desired that it be recorded that he voted against the motion.

Moved by Colonel Collett, seconded by Mr. Watt, that the recommendation of the Committee take effect as from the 31st July 1925.—Carried.

Invitation.—A letter was received from the Secretary of the Maida Vale Sub-Branch requesting a representative to be present at their meeting to be held in the Lecture Room on June 30th. Messers. Wedd and Bateson confirmed their intention of being presented.

Federal Correspondence.—Anti-British Pictures.—A letter was read and received from the Federal Executive, dealing with resolution 73 of the 9th Annual Congress, concerning Anti-British Pictures.

Partially Blinded Soldiers.—A letter was read and received from the Federal Executive in respect of pensions for partially blinded soldiers, and was laid on the table for the information of members.

Alien Immigration.—A letter was read and received from the Federal Executive dealing with alien immigration, and was laid on the table for the information of members.

Erection of Monuments: France.—A letter from the Federal Executive was read and received containing a proposed scheme of erecting monuments on some of the main road intersections in France as a memorial of the sacrifices made by Australians.

Case of F. W. Wood.—A letter from the Federal Executive was read and received containing a report of the proceedings at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Art Union. The report was laid on the table for reference.

Carried.

Conferences with Sub-Branches.—The Perth Sub-Branch sought information from the Executive as to whether a Conference of sub-branches could be called with permission of the Executive. The Executive for desiring the Conference was explained, and the necessary permission granted.

H. Woolfens.—Perth Sub-Branch submitted the case of H. Woolfens, who had been granted permission by the City Council to remove his fruit barrow under the verandah of Bethell and Thurston in wet weather, which permission had been refused.

Mr. Cooke spoke on behalf of Woolfens and moved, seconded by Colonel Collett, that a deputation consisting of Messrs. Isaac, Cooke, and the State Secretary wait upon the Council in order to see what could be done—Carried.

State War Memorial.—The Perth Sub-Branch submitted a scheme, drafted by Mr. Cattermole, a member of their Sub-Branch, advocating the interment of the remains of the Unknown Soldier within the precincts of the State War Memorial. Mr. Cattermole attended on behalf of the Branch and supported the recommendation, and addressed the delegates.

Mr. Humphrey explained that the Federal Executive of the League had already considered the suggestion as far as Australia was concerned, and had notified the Commonwealth Government, as the result of a Federal Executive meeting that the League wishes no action to be taken in that direction, the reason being that the grave of the Unknown Soldier in Westminster Abbey was representative of the Empire’s fallen.

Moved by Colonel Collett, seconded by Mr. Bader, that the sub-branch be notified accordingly, and that a copy of the letter be referred to be obtained from the Federal Executive and forwarded to the sub-branch—Carried.

Mr. Cattermole was then thanked for his attendance.

Invitation.—The Rev. E. H. O. Nye extended an invitation to the President and members of the Executive to attend his service at the North Perth Methodist Church on Sunday 21st June, which day had been set aside by his church for the benefit of the State War Memorial.

Preference to Returned Soldiers.—The State Secretary read a correspondence from the Sub-Libera Council in connection with their recent appointments, and he was instructed to interview Mr. Robinson, the Mayor, in connection therewith.

Perth Road Board.—A letter was read and received from the Chairman of the Perth Road Board in connection with the appointment of Engineers.

Representation on Workers' Homes Board.—It was moved by Mr. Humphrey, seconded by Mr. Cooke, that a wire be sent to the Federal President calling his attention to the fact that the Chairman of the Workers' Homes Board is at present in Melbourne, and also advising of what took place at the deputation to the Prime Minister in connection with representation on the Workers' Homes Board, and asking him to again approach Mr. Bruce, in an endeavour to obtain appointment of a representative—Carried.

Reports.—Art Union.—The Secretary read a report of the meeting of the Art Union Committee, which recommended that the name of Mr. Freedman be inserted and the report adopted—Carried.

Mr. Butler desired his objection record as to the report being considered without a full attendance of Executive members being present.

House Committee.—The report of the Committee in connection with the dimunition and Institute was read and received.

New Settlers' League.—Mr. Zeffert, the able, was unable to continue his occupancy of a delegate to the New Settlers' League delivered his report, which was received.

Bassendean Memorial.—It was reported by Mr. McDonald that he could not ascertain the name of the donor of the license, and that the sub-branch has been written to for this information.

Maida Vale.—Mr. Bateson reported on his visit to Melbourne, Mr. Wedd to a meeting of the Maida Vale Sub-Branch held at Kalanunda. The report was received.

Premiere to Returned Soldiers.—The State Secretary reported that he had interviewed the Mayor of Subiaco in connection with the recent appointment of the Council, and explained the position from the Council's point of view. The report was received.

State Secretary's Report.—The Secretary read his report covering the opera-
17th July, 1925

THE LISTENING POST.

Mr. Philip, that the Perth Branch Secretary be allowed to peruse the Committee's report in connection with this matter.—Carried.

Case of Woollsen.—Mr. Isaac reported that in company with the State Secretary and Mr. McCarthy, he had waited upon the Mayor in order to satisfy Woollsen, and after viewing the site in question, the necessary permission was obtained to allow Woollsen to shelter under Bethel & Thurston's verandah during the wet weather.

Result of Deputation to Prime Minister.—A letter was received from the Prime Minister's office, answering questions which were placed before him by the deputation which waited upon him during his stay in Perth.

Representation on Workers' Homes Board.—It was stated in the Prime Minister's letter that it was not possible for the Commonwealth to take any action, as the Board as constituted, is a State body.

Moved by Mr. Humphreys, seconded by Mr. Zeffer, that the letter be received, and in replying, we express our extreme dissatisfaction at the decision arrived at, and that the State Secretary be instructed to circulate the W.A. members of the Federal Parliament requesting their assistance in attaining the desired object.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. McDonald, that a letter be written to the returned soldier members of the State Parliament pointing out the position, and requesting their assistance in an endeavour to have a soldier appointed on the Workers' Home Board to function on War Service Homes matters.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Zeffer, seconded by Mr. Bader, that a further letter be forwarded to the State Government asking for reconsideration of our request.—Carried.

Notice of Motion.—A notice of motion was made by Mr. Bader, for the adoption of a resolution regarding the adoption of the Art Union Committee's report, lapsed for want of a second.—Carried.

Art Union Committee.—Mr. Isaac reported on behalf of the Art Union Committee, stating that everything had gone very satisfactorily at the drawing, and that it had been estimated that £1,500 would be made as the result of the art union.

The report was received and adopted and thanks were tendered to the Committee for the able and successful work carried out.

The question of a presentation to the State Secretary was then raised, and it was moved by Mr. Zeffer, seconded by Mr. McCarthy, that the Finance Committee be empowered to make a suitable presentation to the State Secretary.—Carried.

It was then pointed out that it would be necessary to appoint a new Art Union Committee, as the old committee ceased to function on the presentation of this report.

Messrs. McCarthy, Cooke, Philip, Zeffer and Pady were elected.

House Committee.—Mr. McDonald reported on behalf of the House Committee, stating that Mrs. Horwill, the manageress, had tendered her resignation, which had been accepted with regret, and that applications had been called for the filling of the position. The report was received.

Mr. McDonald then stated that owing to the pressure of private business he had vacated the position of Chairman of the House Committee, and reluctantly tendered his resignation. This was accepted with extreme regret, and Mr. McDonald was thanked for the fine manner in which he had carried on his duties during his term of office.

Mr. Whitely was then appointed to the House Committee in Mr. McDonald's stead.

Finance Committee.—The Secretary read the report of the Finance Committee, dated 1st July. The report was received. The report of the meeting held on the 17th June was also read and received.

This report dealt with the request from the Narrogin Sub-Branch for the loan of £20 to liquidate their outstanding liabilities on their Institute, and the Committee had recommended that the Executive advance that amount on bank overdraft, provided that a bill of sale or other adequate protection be tendered to the Executive.—Carried.

Employment Bureau.—The Secretary read the report of the Employment Bureau for the previous month, which was received.
SOLILOQUY.
(by Monoped.)

The other morning I was very late for my train and of course that is very unusual. As a matter of fact I had been admiring the lace-work patterns wrought by my typists composing my letters for me. I was rather short—anyhow I never was very tall—but I was short-tempered this time and told Miss Steno to write what I dictated and to cut out improvising embellishments for my business letters. That afternoon a sheet of files lay on my table and I did not find time to sign the correspondence until the stenographer had escaped. The first read as follows:

Dear Mr. Browne:
Wrap it with an
used to be B-r-o-w-n before the war when his people made money. In reply to your letter of—look up the date—the matter enclosed hereewith—unwholesome rubbish it was, I could hardly read it. I knew that was a novel and interesting nature, but I must defer acceptance. Hi, Morgan, that fossil Browne has sent along a whole sheet of piffle—give it the once over before you read it. That is especially pleasant to hear from you from time to time. Yours faithfully, well that's that.

My barber is a sensible man. When he hears my monoped flump off the ground he starts to recall the latest yarn and prepares to whisper the latest tips in my ear as he trims my few remaining hairs. It chanced that my.special was away the last time I visited the tontorial establishment and so I suffered the reflex. This "reflex" comprised one solid, stiff, and unamusing looking individual, who cheered me on as only a Fitz could. "Anything?" he asked. I begged his pardon and so he said: "Like anything on your head, sir?" What could I say? "Yes, your idio-

There was a little sketch I wrote some time ago and it was published in amended form. Now I prided myself on this little piece of work and although beggars can't be choosers. I determined to tell the Editor what I thought of him for damaging my story. You've absolutely killed a good story," I said. "Yes, the good die young." That was all I got for my pains.

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1925 STATE CONGRESS AGENDA.

The State Secretary reminds Sub-Branches that all items for inclusion in the Agenda for Congress must be in his office by the end of this month.

Sub-Branch Secretaries are also requested to send their audited balance sheets to head office as soon as possible.

The Charge.
Owner: That dog is perfectly harmless. Why, he wouldn't bite a flea.
Constable: Well, I parame he dwells in perfect amity with fleas, but he is charged with biting a man.

Lazy Things!
"Rivers!" said the American, "why your rivers are nothing to ours. Compared with the Hudson, the Amazon and the Missouri, your Mersey, Severn and Thames are sickly streams.
"Well, if you ask me," protested the Englishman, "your rivers are just as sickly as ours!"
"How's that?"
"Why, they are all confined to their beds."
There is a wealth of fun to be obtained from the boys at school and one of my young hopefuls came home from school after his last exams, and told me of some of the answers some of the boys had submitted. Sometimes the merit of the bowler is that it blunders into some curious shrewdness or eccentricity. Acrimony, sometimes called holiness, is another name for marriage;' or "Evolution is what Darwin did, Revolution is a form of Government abroad. Devilution is something to do with Satan." Sometimes the collection of ideas causes a gloriou s blunder, and "the people in Iceland are called Equinoxes." In mathematics the bowlers often approach the profundity of Einstein, as, "a circle is a round line, with no knees in it, joined up so as not to show where it began." "Translations are charming—malitia non est, jocund. It is no joke to be in the military." L'Anglais avec son sang-froid habitués. "The Englishman with his Ideally bloody cold." Rose, emu, respondid! "The pink emu laid another egg."

Henry divorced his wife because she did not bare him any sons. We are not to know whether the 'hus or her fault."

In the oral tests: "What was King Solomon's chief characteristic? "He was a wise solem un." "Violin," an abbreviation of vile instrument.

Oh, sir, a teacher had been lecturing on Alfred the Great and stressed the fact that the story of the cakes was rather "over-done" and that the least said about it the better. When the exams took place one young hopeful described the story in this way: "Alfred wandered alone, meditating on the meaning of regaining the day, when he came to a swine-herd's hut. The swine-herd was out, but his wife, a comely woman, invited him inside—the less said about what happened inside the better."

A HIT FROM BEHIND.

The worst type of bounder is the one who cowardly attacks from the rear, not giving his adversary a chance to defend himself or an opportunity to hit back. Occasionally we find this type in Parliament using their immunity from the laws of libel to make personal attacks on individuals not so fortunately placed. A particularly glaring case of this nature recently occurred in the Federal House, when Mr. Nelson, the member for the Northern Territory, cowardly attacked a colleague of the Govern- ment in the person of Major Storey. Mr. Nelson impressed on members that Major Storey had shown lack of courage at Messines and as a result was relieved of his command and sent to Australia. Men who served under Major Storey at the war held a meeting in Melbourne and gave this cruel accusation the lie direct, stating that the Major was a brave soldier, a splendid officer, with great gallantry. Prime Minister Bruce in defending the officer stated that the accusation was a most contemptible lie.

THE INVISIBLE GUEST.

HOW HOOVER RAISED MONEY FOR STARVING CHILDREN.

(By James Paterson.)

The story of what America accomplished during a critical stage in European history will make a fine piece of history for the children of the future to read. Never before has work on such a scale been done. One name that has risen to fame in the Great War has given a new word to the English language. Mr. Hoover first fed Belgium during the war, and did it so well that we never heard of any complaints. There is an amusing account given of how Mr. Hoover began to organize the work of feeding. He was in London on his way back from America, when word was brought to the American Ambassador in London that there was the greatest distress in Brussels, and only food for thirty-six hours remained. Help came at once. Five men got together at the American Embassy, and Mr. Hoover was one. Upon the result of that meeting hung the fate of millions of people who before had ever undertaken a scheme for feeding a nation for an indefinite period. It was decided that America was the nation that could then guarantee that the food would get to the Belgian people. This involved the management of transportation, control of railroads, etc., and it was necessary to have a director who could take charge of the whole enterprise. Who should it be? The Ambassador turned quickly to the young American, "Hoover, you're it," he said. Mr. Hoover made no reply; he neither accepted nor rejected the proposal. He merely glanced at the clock, then got up silently and left the room. In a few minutes he entered again, and joined in the discussion. "Hoover, why did you get up and leave us so abruptly?" said the Ambassador, a little puzzled over his behaviour.

"I saw by the clock," came the answer, "that there was an hour left before the Exchange in New York closed. So I went out and cabled, 'Buying several million bushels of wheat' for the Belgians, of course."

This was the man who was afterwards to organise the feeding of three and a half million children in Central Europe, and nearly eleven millions in Russia. The work of feeding in Europe was begun in March, 1919.

There is a story told of one of the many ways of raising money used by Mr. Hoover. It was called "The Invisible Guest." A banquet was organised in New York on the last day of 1920 by Mr. Hoover in the hall of the Hotel Commodore, one of the most sumptuous palaces of the metropolis. Nine hundred and sixty guests took their places on simple benches round a wooden table. At each of them they served boiled rice, in an earthen bowl, bread without butter and a little cocoa. This menu was—intended to recall all the millions and millions of children in Europe who had actually nothing to eat. By way of contrast, in the place of honour before an empty armchair and an 'invisible guest' were served chickens, fish, pasties, sweets, in order to call up the plentiful repasts of happy families to America. The guests sat at heavy wooden benches and had to use tin cups, spoons and plates. In the centre was put a child's chair with a lighted candle on it, to show that they were going to keep alive the child life of Europe. The idea became popular and a number of banquets were arranged.

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The Making of the American Revolution
(This article will be concluded in our next issue)

(Thvisit of the American Fleet and the raising of a huge Commonwealth loan in America has been responsible for the focusing of all eyes in Australia on those blood relations of ours and their wonderful country. It is more in the history of the two countries than the friendship of Britain and America been firmer and if this refreshing comradeship will only last, it will be to the general advancement of the two powerful sections of British-speaking peoples. During this month, the Yanks celebrate their Independence from the British yoke, and as Australians have been taught to believe that it was solely due to the gross stupidity and worse of the rulers of Britain at the time that the English in America fought for their independence, the following enlightening article written by the American, Arthur Pound, which appeared recently in the "American Legion Weekly," is of special interest.

In 1871, at the age of eighty-three and after more than half a century of public life, our second President wrote: "There is an overweening fondness for representing this country as a scene of liberty, equality, fraternity, union, harmony and benevolence. But let not your sons or mine deceive themselves. This is not a country, like all others, it is the theatre of parties and feuds for near two hundred years." Old John Adams knew whereof he spoke; he came of a contentious stock, had taken part in the quarrels of three generations, and when he extended the reign of "parties and feuds" back to the very beginnings of Colonial settlement, he was not exaggerating in the least. We shall not begin to understand the American character as long as we are engrossed in the fact that it was a long time in the making, finally, not as a grand outburst of heroic passion but rather as the culmination of a dogged quarrel in which religious, political, and economic elements amid the silent conspiracies of whole communities. And the frontiersmen of the outlying towns cut government timber—the King's woods set aside to provide fuel and otherwise as the merchants smuggled. Neither of these great groups of colonists acted as if the British Navy were of any use to the colonies, whereas the truth is that it conveyed their merchants and safeguarded all their trade, including that in arms and axes.

Washington, in his day, met and grieved over this New England parsimony and lack of public spirit. In Volume III of his Writings may be found a heart-rending cry of a Virginia gentleman mired in New England thir: "Notwithstanding all the public virtue which is ascribed to New Englanders there is no nation under the sun (the I ever came across) pay greater adoration to money than they do. Such a dearth of public spirit, and want of virtue, such stock-jobbing and fertility in all property, one kind and another, I never saw before, and pray God I may never be witness to again. Such a dirty, mercenary spirit pervades the whole, that I should have pistol'd at any disaster that may happen."

Probably Hamilton wrote that and Washington merely signed it, but undeniably the New Englanders were a difficult people to handle, the handler George III or George Washington. Yet if they had been merely quarrelsome and avaricious, they would not have conquered the wilderness as they did or have brought on the Revolution as they did. Their vices were but the reflex of their virtues. Mencken, with some truth, may call them "God-crazy," but no doubt the faith that God would confound their enemies sustained them at many points in their wrestle with Indians and the wilderness. Avarice is akin to thrift, with the true which they would have perished miserably in that niggardly environment of theirs. Looking back upon them it is easy to see the faults of these descendants of the "Saints" and to discern their virtues in the light of modern opulence and understanding. But we must bear in mind that America was not opulent then but dirt poor and vastly ignorant. Truly, as Hobbes said of life in general was strictly true of New England; it was indeed "short, brutish and nasty," and as such it nurtured a harsh, cantankerous, money-grubbing but able people. However, in passing judgment, let us remember that such shortcomings as they had may still be found, and not always coupled with ability.

If there is anything in the history of men and nations that is undeniable it is this—the tap root of strife is money. Groups, factions, nations fight under this slogan of power, but the true aim is economic advantage. At the time the economic issue may not be clear to the actors in war's drama, but the power that is sought or defended through arms is the power to tax and the free virtues in the sought or defended by arms is the power to do one's own taxing in one's own group-way. There are minor causes of war, of course; life is too complex to have its activities being reduced to stark unity, but what is of the big business of life is earning of a living, so the big business of fighting is safeguarding or improving that living.

The American Revolution was essentially an economic war, fought for the power to tax. At nearly every stage of the long struggle which led up to the outbreak of hostilities, the talk raged around trade, money, customs duties, salaries of officials and other practical matters. The doctrine of "natural rights" is unnecessary.
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Serge Tweed TROUSERS, in brown shades, heavy weight, cut bottom, side and hip pockets, sizes 6, 7, and 8. Usually 37/6; Sale Price 18/6.

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OVERALLS, with belt and braces, heavy brown duck, four pockets, good washer, sizes 4 to 8. Usually 7/7, Sale Price 6/6 pair.

Blue Denim TROUSERS, heavy weight cloth, cut extra long in body, strongly made, double seam, sizes 4 to 8. Usually 11/6; Sale Price 9/6 pair.

Black and Red Tweed TROUSERS, grey striped denim, front, hip pockets, double seam, sizes 4 to 8. Usually 7/6; Sale Price 5/6 pair.

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Cashmere Wool CARDIGANS, English worsted, best finish, double knit, sizes 6½ to 8½. Usually 16/6; Sale Price 14/6.

All Wool Jazz PULL-OFFS, English worsted, sizes 6½ to 8½. Usually 16/6; Sale Price 14/6.

All WoolJazz PULL-OFFS, English worsted, sizes 6½ to 8½. Usually 16/6; Sale Price 14/6.

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A LAW REPORT OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS AGO.

THE KING v. THOMAS KEATING AND J. WYLDE.

(From the London "Times").

Mr. Garraw applied for a Criminal Information against these gentlemen; the former is a Lieutenant in the 45th regiment, the latter is an Assistant Surgeon in the same regiment, for endeavouring to provoke Mr. R. Foxcroft, an Attorney, at Nottingham, to fight a duel.

In the year 1797, Mr. Keating who was then an Officer of Marines, contracted a debt with the sister of the Prosecutor who conducted her business at Nottingham, and from that time until the year 1804, they had obtained no intelligence of him. As soon as Mr. Keating was discovered, Mr. Foxcroft was employed in his professional capacity, to apply to him for the discharge of the debt, and happening to meet him, he questioned him concerning it. The Defendant replied, that he would call upon him in a week. A week elapsed, and Mr. Keating did not appear, when Mr. Foxcroft again accidently met him, and reminded him of the debt. The Defendant answered, that he had taken legal advice; that it was long since contracted, and that Mr. Foxcroft might take would not settle the affair like a gentleman his remedy. The Prosecutor was surprised at this subterfuge, and told him, he would state the fact to every person in Nottingham. This threat was executed. A short time afterwards he was waited upon by Mr. Wylde, the other Defendant, who said, that Mr. Keating insisted he should retract what he had before asserted, or meet him in an hour and fight him in an honourable way. Mr. Foxcroft answered that he had stated nothing but the fact; and as to fighting, he should not comply, as he had a wife and children who depended upon him for support. Mr. Wylde then replied, that if Mr. Foxcroft man, Mr. Keating would then be compelled to post him up through the streets of Nottingham. Accordingly the following hand bill was stuck up at the coffee houses and inns of the town—

"Mr. Keating begs leave to inform the public, that the conduct of Mr. Foxcroft, Attorney of this place, has been so unwarantable, that he is compelled to call him both a liar and a coward." Rule granted to show cause.

SUB-BRANCH NOTES.

BOULDER SUB-BRANCH.

Although things are not as bright in Boulder as in former years, and many members have left the district to seek fresh fields and pastures new. the branch has a very fair membership and hopes to have still more members in the near future. The Secretary has started a membership drive and has secured several new recruits—during the past few weeks.

This Branch is rightly proud of its Women's Auxiliary, which has a large membership, and who hold their meetings fortnightly in the Rest Rooms, after which the members of the R.S.L., who are fortunately present, are invited into their cozy room and a splendid supper is provided. Needless to say the men do full justice to the "good things provided and look forward to the next meeting night of the W.A.C.

The Half-yearly Balance Sheet was presented at the General Meeting held by the Branch on the 14th June, which disclosed a healthy increase in revenue during the period under review. Many cases of distress have been relieved during the past six months. Dance Parties are conducted weekly, and are proving a great success.

It is the intention of the Branch to hold a huge street Carnival in August next, to augment the Distress and Rest Rooms' Fund, and for that object the Women's Auxiliary have been busy for weeks past making all kinds of nice things for their stalls, etc. The Branch held their usual Anzac Dinner on Anzac Day, and the huge success which attended same reflects great credit on Fred Andrew, who organised the function, and the ladies of the Officer's Club. During this evening the members presented Mr. Griff. Richards, who is a keen supporter of the Branch, with a gold-mounted pipe and tobacco pouch, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by them.

During the past six months this Branch has been instrumental in obtaining increased pensions in deserving cases, in alleviating distress amongst more unfortunate comrades and gaining many concessions which a lone hand could not accomplish.

BEVERLEY SUB-BRANCH.

The Beverley Sub-Branch is holding its Annual Re-union and Smoke Social on Saturday, 11th August, at the Presidnt, and Mr. H. S. Humphrey, have signified their intention to be present for the occasion, and will spend the weekend in the district. The Chairman of the Beverley Sub-branch, Mr. George Brown, of Avondale Park, is hardly likely to be present this year, as he is at present an inmate of the Public Hospital. He was operated on recently for appendicitis, and has had a very bad time after the op-er, though he is on the mend again. He will be missed from the piano on the night of the Smoke-oh.

Members are requested to note that the meeting night is the second Saturday in each month except for two or three months during the harvest season.

CLAREMON-COTTESLOE SUB-BRANCH.

On Tuesday, 4th August next this progressive Branch will hold a Smoke Social in Weld's Hall, Cottesloe. This will be an important event, and it is hoped will be the means of inducing many Diggers outside the district to advance the splendid objectives of the League and its membership and help. Secretary Brown has sent invitations to attend to all the Diggers in the district whose names and addresses are known to him, but if any are missed they are asked to accept this as their invitation. A splendid evening is assured.

The Sub-Branch held a Plain Meals' Ball on June 22, at Weld's Hall, Cottesloe. The Ball was a great success, and enjoyed by all. Mr. A. Mulgrave and Mr. L. Thompson worked hard as M.C.'s, and deserve praise for their untiring efforts to make it the success it was. The Ladies' Auxiliary prepared the supper, and the tables were beautifully laid out.

Owing to the courtesy of Mr. Hatfield, the Sub-Branch will meet in Weld Hall every month. Mr. Hatfield having kindly offered the room for the purpose. The first meeting at Cottesloe will be advertised later, it will be about the 21st or 22nd July.

(Sub-Branch Notes continued on page 17)
THE NEWFOUNDLAND WAR MEMORIAL.

In the latest issue to hand of the Imperial magazine, "Our Empire," Lt.-Col. T. Nangle gives the following information concerning the Newfoundland War Memorial.

From the North Sea to Switzerland the Western Front is marked by many memorials, but none are more striking or grip the imagination more than those erected to the Newfoundland contingent. The majority of the memorials are either crosses or obelisks and seem to belong more to the Grande Place or Cathedral close than to the wild and bleak land of devastation in which they are erected.

Newfoundland, in commemorating the battle exploits of her sons, has broken away from the traditional form and adopted a most original and unique scheme.

At Beaumont Hamel the Dominion Government purchased eighty-four acres and preserved them in their war-time condition. This area comprises the famous "Y" Ravine, the German lines, No-man's Land, the British trench system, Hawthorn Ridge, No. 2, "Y" Ravine, and Hunter's Cemetery; while just outside the boundary is the mine crater, and behind the ridge lies Knightsbridge Cemetery. This was the line of advance followed by the Newfoundland Contingent in their gallant attack on July 1st, 1916. So many were left on that field whose bodies were never recovered, that the Newfoundland Government decided to purchase the whole area and make it a Memorial Park.

On the highest point in this area a huge mound of granite and clay has been raised to look like a natural hill-top. This has been planted with stunted spruce, mountain ash, silver birch, mosses and ferns, and brought from Newfoundland. Surrounding this mound on an outcrop of granite stands a colossal caribou, the emblem of the Continent, bugling his battle challenge. Mr. Basil Goto, of Twyford, Hants, who is responsible for the sculpturing of the caribou, designed the antlers from a head shot by Sjolons.

From the base of the caribou one obtains a splendid view of the country, from Hébuterne in the north, round to Bapaume, and Le Transloy, and to the east of Villers-Bretonneux in the south; the main places of interest being indicated by arrows. The park also contains the 51st Highland Division memorial, unveiled by Marshal Foch last September, and the 29th Division, of which the Newfoundland Contingent formed a unit. Dug-outs have been preserved and trenches cleared out and revetted, and some thirty thousand trees have been successfully transplanted from Newfoundland.

It was expected to open the park during the past month.

An Excuse.

He: You'd better marry me, darling. Eligible men are scarce.
She (reflectingly): Yes, I suppose I could offer that as an explanation.

No Respite.

"G-good heavens, Jimmy! This second-hand car is awful!"
"Yes, dad—and the worst of it is the dealer said it would last for years."

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SONNET TO THE RISING SUN.

(Written at dawn on the North Pier, with Australians nearing from the East.)

Steams, silhouetted 'gainst the rising sun,
A great black transport out of steep,
Upwards she steers till the horizon
Which held her from my sight so long,
is won.
Apollo floods her course with shimmering light,
As through the brave new army sailing west—
With his own emblem as its chosen crest—
Was his special charge to cherish, bright.
Avaunt, vain monarch! cease this toil and strain
To lend that badge reflection from on high,
Though clouds o'erhang, tho' you have left the sky,
Though darkest Midnight at her blackest reign—
It's glory pales your wildest dream of light,
Because Australia bears it in the fight!
—Evelin M. Campbell.

Durham.

Fools Step In—

Mrs. Youngwed: "The new nurse is very scientific, dear. She never lets anyone kiss the baby while she is there."
Mr. Youngwed (thoughtlessly): "Who would?"

The Souvenir.

Jones: "I was a great friend of your late husband. Have you any little thing you could let me have to remind me of him?"
Widow (softly): "There's only me."

No Shortage.

"I say! What, d'you think old Johnson did the other day? He advertised for a wife."
"Oh! What happened?"
"He had ten replies from men saying he could have theirs."
VARIA.

Dig.—In June L.P. S says that the State Executive's report was wise and ("speaking as an old farmer") practicable and that he hopes it will "bear fruit." As his remarks were particularly pointing to wheat and sheep farming, I don't quite get the purport of bearing fruit. However, S.P. says again that "the right type of man must make good in this class of country"—men, yes make good with the right type of market and the right type of weather, I suppose. Then, the big obstacle in the way is the training of these new com-

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Diggers and their friends and relatives should watch carefully for the concert and social evenings to be given in the Perth Soldiers' Institute in the very near future. The "Revellers" Concert Party will stage the first programme, and this is a sure guarantee for the high-class music and mirth to be supplied. This talented party has given many concerts in the interests of diggers and sweet charity.

The party consists of Mrs. Jennings, Misses Vivian and Carpenter, Messrs. Barnett, Allie and Vivian, Watters, Millar, Cunningham, Taylor, Robinson, and Bader. Mrs. Jennings, who is a digger's wife, has probably appeared on the concert platform on an average of three times a week during the last two years, and her record for one day is four enter-

The Caversham soldiers are having a souvenire programme night on July 23rd, at the Lyric Theatre, Guildford, in aid of their League funds. The "Revellers" Concert and Instrumental Party will give their third concert for the diggers of these districts. Be there and help this very deserving cause.

Tommy Thompson, late of the 16th Battalion, is now President of the Traying R.S.L., and a successful business man in the same centre.

Replying to the toast of the Women's Auxiliary at a recent banquet, Mrs. L. Milne, of the Traying Women's Auxiliary, said that the Auxiliary has had some humorous experiences of how to make sandwiches, having due regard to economy. Some mention was made of reducing the butter to oil and painting on the bread with either a shaving or paint brush.

"George Finster, President of the Nungarin and Lake Brown R.S.L., the case of Mrs. Scan-

The State Secretary accompanied by
Mr. L. D. McCarthy, V.C., addressed a gathering of Diggers at the Nungarin show ground on Saturday afternoon, and was in a position to prove to the successful and prosperous diggers thereafter that it is their loyal duty to continue as active and interested members in an organisation which is out to maintain the success achieved by men such as those who are keeping the League strong for the benefit of other fortunate comrades in other parts of the State.

Jack Mulqueen, of Lake Brown R.S.L. and Progress Association, is never tireless of talking about the splendid and hopeful outlook for the diggers in his district. J.M.'s farm is really a model in well-cultivated paddocks and properly con-

5307.—One section of the press has supported the raising of a War Memorial and the other section, with owners dou-

5471.—A correspondent says that the State Executive has no cause to be satisfied, but it should be noted that the War Memorial Committee have no cause to be satisfied, but it should be noted that the War Memorial Committee have
and the excellent fare provided has almost turned him against the virtues of life obtainable in the city area. Memories of steak and mushrooms and fresh cream arise when that course of dishes are brought along for eating purposes, and of course, one can not relish the meat from the Perth Leather Merchants when J.M.'s tender succulent items are thought of.

The Chauffeur for the visiting R.S.L. party at Lake Brown was Mr. Hansen, late chief engineer for Airways Limited, and it is due to his skill as a driver and his excellent handling of the car, that over 90 miles were travelled on Sunday afternoon, the 12th inst., without any sign of a mishap.

It was remarked by Mr. L. D. McCarthy, V.C., to the State Secretary, that Dr. Mannix's arrival and reception in Cork had nothing on their reception by the Diggers of Muckinbudin. It was at this centre where Mac conferred the dignity of Lord Mayor on the local blacksmith.

Norman Brown, President of the Muckinbudin Sub-Branch is not only a Bank Inspector, but a real councillor and advisor to his Diggers, who all pay the respect which he is honestly and deservedly entitled to.

One Digger at Muckinbudin, feeling that it was his turn to buy up for the gathering, including the State Secretary and Mr. McCarthy, V.C., upon finding that he had run short of cash, produced a cheque book at 11.30 p.m. Imagine a Digger with a cheque book in a canteen some hours after closing time.

Bill Baldwin, President of the Koorda R.S.L., is also a J.P. for the district, and a member of the local Roads Board. During the State Secretary's visit the popular President pointed out all the famous spots round about, including Lake Margaret, which is said to have been named after the late Lord Forrest's wife.

The local baker at Koorda is W. Reeves, one of the old original 1914 men, and it was at his oven that Messrs. Benson and McCarthy warmed themselves after a cold road ride from Bencubbin. It was some time before the visitors thawed out sufficiently to start on another jaunt of 20 miles north, by the kind courtesy of Mr. Alec Aitken, a prosperous soldier settler of these parts.

Through the kind efforts of Mr. Stan Langton and his little Chev. car, Mr. Benson (State Secretary) and McCarthy, V.C., were able to make a quick and pleasant journey from Koorda to Wyaletchem.

The Wyaletchem R.S.L. is about to be reformed under the acting chairmanship of Mr. Connol, the local bank official. Mr. Melville is the Acting Secretary for the time, and it is arranged that the next meeting of the Sub-Branch should be on the same night as the next football match. To help Diggers settled on the land in the Eastern Wheat Districts, the State Secretary and Mr. McCarthy, V.C., have resolved to eat rabbits whenever they are seen or met with.

Ross A. Keesing, who for six years has either been Secretary or President of the Pilbara Sub-Branch, which has its headquarters at Marble Bar, has recently purchased the Port Hedland business of Messrs. Geo. W. Miles & Co., and is now trading in that town as a general merchant. Ross is a good fellow, and his popularity and ability should secure his success.

The Pilbara Sub-Branch have an annual re-union of members, which lasts a week. This year's functions, which have recently been held, were wonderfully successful. They included a tennis tournament, race meeting, ball, and annual Sub-Branch meeting. The election of officers resulted in Ross Keesing, President; Messrs. N. H. Morrell and R. G. Anderson, Vice-Presidents; and H. Hansen as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
PERSONALITIES

Captain Arnold Potts, who is farming in a successful way near Kojonup, and who rendered distinguished service in the 16th Battalion, having earned the M.C. in the course of the service, was recently in Perth. Arnold's engagement to Miss Doreen Wigglesworth has been announced.

Harry Marshall, who was a popular member of the B Company, 28th Battalion, at the time of Bullecourt and during the Flanders Battles, is now to be found travelling about as his railway duties call him; his wife has earned a great reputation for her produce which she tends in a Guildford shop.

H. C. Goff, familiar in soldier circles and well known in musical society, has been appointed organist and choir-master of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. His popular choir will accompany him.

Sir Talbot Hobbs, president of the Naval and Military Club, with the assistance of General Bessell-Brown, Colonel Manning and Captain Horrill, entertained a number of guests at an enjoyable ball on the birthday of the Prince of Wales. Lady Campion, Lady Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Campion, Miss Bryon, Colonel Forster and Major Kerr-Pearse were present.

The State Secretary is in receipt of an interesting letter from a Digger at present in America, in the person of Gordon H. De Wolfe Waite, who would like to hear of his old mates of the 44th or 28th Battalions. Mr. Waite expects to be back in W.A. about the end of the year. His address is 214 Broad Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

Corporal A. Wilson, ex-A.F.A.B., died on 10th July, 1925, at the Perth Hospital, Repatriation Wing. This ex-soldier was buried at Karra-Katta on Saturday, 11th July, 1925, and among those in attendance was Mr. J. Campbell, representing the Repatriation Department.

Returned Soldier Stan. P. George is now a proud and happy father. His new family arrived during last “month-end.” Stan. is an ex-28th, and has been active in the Wingies' and Stumpies' Association.

James Campbell, of the fighting 51st, has been elected to the presidency of the Wingies and Stumpies by an almost unanimous vote of the members of the Association. We join with soldiers generally in congratulating the Wingies and Stumpies on their selection of a successor to Mr. May, the retiring president. Mr. May is retiring owing to private matters which command a heavy call on his time. During his long term of office he has been most assiduous in his efforts to promote the interests of the Association.

Returned men of Mt. Barker recently sustained three becausings within one fortnight. Messrs. W. Swan, Fred Wall and Mrs. E. Gorman, parents of esteemed members of the local sub-branch having passed over the Great Divide.

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The bereaved ones have the sincerest sympathy of their Branch Comrades. The remains were followed by representatives of the League to their last resting place and in each instance a lasting wreath was placed on the graves of the departed ones as a mark of esteem.

Visiting the Capital from Jarradup is dear old C. E. Bloxsome. C. E. is a kindly soul who works hard and often in the interests of his fellow diggers.

In Perth from Traying is Digger Joe Hart. Joe is leaving the country in the near future and intends to “throw in his weight” with some metropolitan sub-branch.

Business recently called “Paddy” A. C. Burke to the city from his dairy farm and potato patch at Manjimup. For years “Paddy” was a business inspector for the Repatriation Department.

Congratulations to Digger H. E. Wells on his recent successful candidature for councillor of the Perth City Council. Being the only returned soldier in the Council, we look to him to particularly guard the interests of ex-service men at the council meetings.

Gone West—Digger A. A. Horan. In the good old days, Ack-Ack was a member of our State Legislative Assembly, and lost his seat by neglecting to submit his nomination for re-election until after closing time. He was an entertaining fellow and latterly had been in the employ of the Water Supply Department. Our sympathy is for his widow, whom he married in England whilst away on service.

Not Fair.

Charming Girl (taken half a mile beyond her destination): “It’s too bad. I told you when I paid, my fare where I wished to get off.”

Conductor: “Well, miss, I let you get away as soon as ever I could find it in my heart to part with you.”

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LEAGUE ACTIVITIES.

We have received from the State Secretary, Mr. D. M. Benson, a copy of a schedule of benefits which have been instituted at the instance of the League, or which have been acquired as a result of overtures made through the Federal Executive. To tabulate the whole of the headings of this achievement would occupy practically the whole of our letterpress space, and the period covered is only from 1919 onward.

For the information of our readers, we will set out a few items more or less picked at random from the pages of records of activities of the central League. Starting at 1910 and following on in chronological sequence, we find military leave pay, 1914, 90 days—71 days every six months' service; increase separation allowance for children; cancellation of commissions of officers of Citizen and Cadet Forces who did not volunteer for service; Anzac Day to Federal employees, as holiday with pay; increased powers to Repatriation Commission; blind soldiers to receive 10/- per fortnight, the inauguration of Repatriation Convalescent Farms; naval gratuity and prize money; War Gratuity; Government grants for work by local authorities for returned soldiers; War Service Homes; League representative to be on Federal and State Repatriation Commission and Boards; increased pay for members of the Permanent Forces; living allowance to out-patients of Repatriation Hospitals where they (the patients) are totally incapacitated; War Service Homes grant increased to eight hundred; War Gratuity to be paid in cash to patients suffering from T.B., also in the case of necessitous circumstances; land settlement advance from Federal authorities to State schemes for land settlement increased from £500 to £625; payment of war pension not considered income when assessing old age pensions; leave for hospital patients of six weeks annually; increased pensions to limbless soldiers; increased pensions to seriously disabled pensioners; increased pensions to widows and widowed; payment of funeral expenses in the case of widows and children in necessitous circumstances; Repatriation Department to act as agents for the Imperial pensioners in Australia; education allowances to remain payable at 13 years of age; the additional allowance £5 2s. per annum for blinded soldiers' attendance allowance; increase in pensions for persons in receipt of pre-war pensions (Imperial); and increased medical benefits to children of widows who have forfeited their pensions on account of re-marriage.

He Kept His Word.

"Poor old Charlie! He walked down Pall Mall last Friday night singing 'I won't go home till morning.'"

"I say! Not really?"

"Yes. And a constable grabbed him and he won't go home for thirty days."
As it was, the confiscating spirit spent itself on the possessions of the Loyalists. They had remained true to the King and they paid the price. Many returned to England; others went or were banished to Nova Scotia, and of these a large number eventually settled on lands assigned to them in Ontario. There, as the United Empire Loyalists, they formed the backbone of imperial support in Canada.

How many loyalists there were in the Colonies cannot be accurately determined; one authority says that more Colonials fought for the King in that struggle than for independence. John Adams relates that in Boston, the hotbed of revolt, the last decisions of the town meeting, taken at a time of fever heat, carried only by a margin of three to one.

On the eve of the struggle American society seems to have been divided into three great groups. At one extreme were the neck-or-nothing revolutionists, a minority with nothing much to lose but their lives. They were well prepared and organised. At the other extreme were the Loyalists, certainly more numerous than the ardent revolutionists, but not nearly as energetic or cohesive. Between these stood, as always, the people, hopeful, public anxious to avoid war, sentimentally attached to England and puzzled by the issues and the exhorters. Most of them went revolutionary after the fighting began. Outside of the garrison towns anyone who did not give the Revolution at least lip service soon had the mob at his heels.

No picture of pre-Revolutionary America would be complete without reference to mob rule. At times, as in opposing the Stamp Tax, mobs blocked completely the channels of public order. At other times they looted and burned the property of their political foes. Thirty serious cases of mob violence, mostly directed against prominent persons, were reported to the Provincial Congress at Watertown. In the rural districts all those phenomena appeared which the present generation is accustomed to associate with night-riding and tar and feather parties, barn burnings and floggings; public promises obtained, from dissingers by a threatening rabble. Undoubtedly, such a condition of affairs as this made it impossible for many moderates simply went with the crowd, not daring to express their inner convictions. That many of these mob demonstrations were systematically planned and carried out is certain, though no doubt others were random outbursts of popular resentment.

However, all these elements which I have briefly touched upon merely made it possible for the Revolution to happen; what made it inevitable and successful was a back drop of Revolution. It has been said, may be divided into two categories—those that succeed and those that fail. The latter are sharp explosions of feeling, like those in which Wat Tyler and Andreas Hofer figured, and against whom established authority triumphed. The path of history is paved thick with the bones of such martyrs. But the great revolutions of history, those which still occupy the attention of man generations later, are those that succeed. It is idle to speculate whether they are great because they succeeded, or whether they succeeded because they were innately great movements. The point to be considered here is a revolution like any other social activity, must be organised in order to win against the established order. It must have the continuing service of able minds; it must have groups that act at strategic-places and keep communication between them, it must have money and it must put over propaganda.

The American Revolution depended on these factors for success just as the French Revolution and the two Russian revolutions (those of 1917 and 1918) depended upon them. The Jacobin Clubs of Paris and the Caucus Club of Boston were akin in purpose if not in method. Samuel Adams of the latter may justly be called the Father of the Revolution. From 1758 onward he deliberately worked for revolution. He manipulated the Boston Town Meeting almost as he pleased, and in addition he made it his business to know every rising man and warn him “against the hostile demands of Great Britain.” In this way he got hold of James Otis and John Hancock; the first brought to the cause oratorical ability, the second, money. Adams himself was a master hand with the press, possessing the born propagandist’s knack for playing upon the feelings of his readers and for exaggerating, substance as well as the opportunistic instinct for seizing every chance to inflame popular feeling. A choice example of Samuel Adams’s gifts in both directions is to be found in an article which he wrote to the Boston Gazette in 1768. For years there had been talk of establishing bishops of the Church of England in the colonies. A casual revival of that discussion brought forth this from Samuel:

“—so little attention is given to the danger we are in, of the utter loss of those religious rights, the enjoyment of which our good forefathers had more especially in their intention when they explored and settled this new world. To say the truth, I have, from long observation been apprehensive that what we have above everything else to fear, is POPERY.”

This is propaganda at its best. The Roman Catholic question was not properly, in issue at all; the adherents of that faith in all New England were too few to support a bishop and there was not the slightest chance of one being installed. If any bishops were to come to New England then, they would be not Roman Catholic bishops, but Church of England bishops. Samuel Adams knew this, but he also knew that he could use his audience more by shouting “No Popery” than he could by sticking to the facts of the case.

Probably Adams believed most of the other absurdities he wrote, but that is no reason for our accepting them at face value after a hundred and fifty years of progress in psychology. His sweeping accusations, his habit of stretching words out of their proper meaning, his dire prophecies of the evils to come if his prescription for American welfare were not swallowed entire, do not carry great weight to-day. If his cause had failed, Adams’s reputation to-day would be low indeed.

The word “slavery,” for instance, dripped often from his pen. America was always just on the point of being enslaved. To him a duty on rum always looked like a ball and chain for every able-bodied man in the Colonies. As a matter of fact, Great Britain through 150 years had made no move to enslave American colonists by force of arms; life was freer here than anywhere on the planet. Old England ran fewer slave ships than New England, and Britain decreed the abolition of Negro slavery in her sugar islands long before we were ready to do so in the United States.
Plainly 'tis idle to pretend that the local returned man is as yet without exception, temperamentally amenable to the spirit of this blissful picture of content and brotherly love. Not at the first time of asking does the lion lie down with the lamb. The average Digger is too practical by far to forgive his opponent without first having the assurance of reciprocity, and too independent of spirit to blindly follow any leader no matter who he be or what his objective. As a quite natural result of such independence certain grievances here found birth and subsequent speedy development. One man whispers his plaint to another and before long a small squad of malcontents sprang into being. In the squad are just one or two chronic cases whose grievances hardly permit of cure, but it is necessary to admit that the large majority are those who criticise in order that they may help. These latter form a cordially constructive element whose growth should be fostered.

Towards the local committee they act the part of the House of Lords, who impress their veto upon legislation faultily conceived or ill-considered. Now, will not the "House of Lords" confer with the "Commons"?—"Come, friends, let us reason together."

JARNADUP SUB-BRANCH.

Several new members attended the last meeting of the branch, and it is hoped to soon have a 100 per cent. membership.

An experimental stud farm is still being fought for and several items were recently sent to the State Secretary for inclusion in this year's congress agenda. The branch has in hand the erection of a memorial hall for the district, and in this...
respects are fortunate in having to assist in the raising of funds. Charlie Dew, Charlie ran a concert party the London for 12 years and is going to organise a concert party for this worthy objective.

**MT. BARKER SUB-BRANCH.**

The annual meeting was held in the Club Room on June 28th at which there was a good muster of members. The Secretary's report disclosed that the branch had 30 members and after the reading of the achievements for members - every case taken up proved a victory - the chairman (Mr. T. G. Sounness) remarked that the Secretary's report had not only been interesting, but had also been an object lesson to him. Appreciation was shown of the State Secretary (Mr. D. M. Benson), who appears to have all sub-branch matters on his fingertips.

A good deal of discussion took place re making the branch more attractive to members and it was decided to have the shelves in the R.S.L. Room fitted with doors and to spend £10 on library books. At present the branch is waiting for lists from various firms to select books from.

No doubt this move will be a bit of encouragement for members, who will be able to enjoy a read at home. The Secretary of the Picture Management also gave a report of the picture finances. Although the show has been running for about three years, it has not yet been possible to declare a divvy, having had bad luck with machinery and having to rent the hall, have been big items of expenditure, but prospects now look good and a divvy is expected by Christmas.

The election of the ensuing year resulted in Mr. T. G. Sounness being elected as president; S. James, vice-president; Messrs. Stanley, Millons, Berlinger, D. Scott and Ken. Sounness, as committee-men, and P. Gillam as Secretary. As the branch is in a good condition and has been the means of righting several complaints, it behoves members to induce others to be with them and wear the badge of honour and do their best to keep the League alive.

**COLLIE SUB-BRANCH.**

This branch seems to have established itself in the eyes of the public of Collie, as no public matter is now dealt with without a request for the local R.S.L. representation. Possibly the numerical strength of the branch has attains accounts for this. Whether this is the reason or not, the branch is certainly looked upon as being a live organisation, and by its sincerity has won the respect and esteem of the whole public of Collie. Each individual member plays a big part in this respect and it is the motto of the R.S.L. members in Collie to uphold on every occasion the good name the branch has achieved. Everything that transpires at branch meetings, with the exception of personal matters, is given due publicity in the local press, and thus members who are unable to attend every meeting are able to follow the activities of the branch. Further than this, the work the R.S.L. is doing reaches returned men who are still outside the ranks of League membership and many a man after joining the League has told how the good work being accomplished has at last influenced him to join up. The inovation of the League in forming Ladies' Auxiliary Committees has proved what an asset these willing workers are. The Collie Branch has certainly firmly established itself, but without the untiring efforts of its Ladies' Committee the position it holds to-day could never have been attained. Men in their own way may be able to organise social functions, but it needs a woman's touch to carry out such work successfully. Then again, the work of the R.S.L. becomes more widely known to the outside public, because these women not associated with the League.
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<th>DAHLIA</th>
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<td>20 Gallons</td>
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